

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 6.—FAIR THURSDAY, PRECEDED BY SHOWERS ON THE COAST; LIGHT TO FRESH NORTH WINDS; FRIDAY FAIR WITH WARMER IN THE INTERIOR.

# Montgomery Advertiser.

# TEMPERATURE.

(From the Weather Bureau.)  
7 A. M. .... 77  
9 A. M. .... 77  
11 A. M. .... 77  
1 P. M. .... 77  
3 P. M. .... 77  
5 P. M. .... 77  
7 P. M. .... 77  
9 P. M. .... 77  
11 P. M. .... 77  
MAXIMUM ..... 77  
MINIMUM ..... 77  
AVERAGE FOR DAY ..... 77

VOLUME LXIII.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.—TEN PAGES.

NUMBER 182.

## TRACY DIES BY OWN HAND

### Outlaw Prefers Death to Capture.

### SURROUNDED BY A POSSE

### Places Revolver to Head and Pulls Trigger.

Story of the Desperado Whose Record is One of the Darkest in the Annals of Criminality.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 6.—Outlaw Harry Tracy, who, with David Merrill, escaped from the Oregon penitentiary at Salem June 9, after killing three prison guards, committed suicide early this morning after being so badly wounded by bullets from the guns of a pursuing posse that his death was a matter of a few hours only. Tracy was hunted to the death by a posse of Oregon citizens. Surrounded, he engaged in a running battle with his pursuers. His leg was broken by a bullet, and an artery bled profusely. He crept into a wheat field and tried to tie up the artery.

Becoming desperate, he put his revolver to his head and fired a bullet into his brain.

At daylight this morning his body was found, already cold and with the face turned to the sky. The revolver with which he killed himself and sprang tightly in his right hand, while his left clutched tightly the famous rifle which at his touch dealt quick death to seven men, the members of different posses, which tried to capture him.

His last escape was on the farm of L. B. Eddy near Fellows. For two days and as many nights he held the family of Mr. Eddy under subjection. Here again he showed nerve and coolness, but these very qualities brought about his downfall. Had he not allowed G. E. Goldfinch, an 18-year old boy, to leave the ranch when he did, the story today might be different. But the outlaw had too much faith in estimating the terror his word of warning would give to the lad.

At the Eddy Ranch.

The story of the exploits of the famous bandit at the Eddy ranch are given by the boy who was his servant for over a day. It was Sunday afternoon that Goldfinch was riding a horse across the prairie not far from the Eddy farm. He noticed a strange man camped not far from where he passed. To all appearances the stranger was just having his supper, but young Goldfinch paid no attention to him, not seeing anything unusual in his actions. Just as the boy was going by the camper, with the feeling that he had just finished his supper, Goldfinch did not even slacken the pace of his horse, and passed the stranger. It was then that an imperative command from the man brought the boy to a sudden stop. He was ordered to come back. This order the boy obeyed.

With his usual ceremony Tracy soon made himself known. He inquired the way to the nearest farm and was directed to the Eddy home. Tracy at this time still had two horses. One he rode, the other, the boy says, was loaded with groceries and bedding.

"You go ahead and tell them I am coming," commanded the outlaw. Goldfinch readily complied and started ahead to announce the coming of the guest. Tracy, however, kept close on the heels of the lad, evidently not intending to give him a chance to give warning. On the way to the house Tracy made a rope trailing from his pack animal.

Covered His Trail.

"That's leaving a bad mark," said the outlaw, and stopped to gather in the trailing coils. He then went on his way to the Eddy ranch.

Tracy told the family who were there. The night passed without any special happening. In the morning Tracy first made his toilet. A bath and a shave were included in his morning make-up, the farmer and his men being provided soap, towels and water. When the men started for their work Tracy discovered they were constructing an overhead rack for the fall crop. The outlaw decided to make himself useful and divesting himself of his rifle and one of his revolvers, he labored with the other men during most of the morning. He kept one revolver, however, in the holster by his side ready for instant use.

During the day the outlaw wanted his bed and he had been told that he was to be taken to the Eddy ranch. He passed them around to the awe-stricken workmen. They were allowed to handle the weapons and inspect them but it is said that they took care not to have the muzzle of the gun pointing toward the outlaw. Tracy, all this time, had a revolver himself and left no opening for the farmers to get the drop on him. That the outlaw stood in no fear of Eddy and his men attempting to take advantage of his opening was vouched for by himself, he having remarked to the farmer, "I am not afraid of you." During the day the outlaw remarked that he needed a new holster, one of his revolvers being with him. He told the farmer that he was instructed to find the leather after which the outlaw soon made a holster.

Monday evening Tracy told Goldfinch he might go. He was, however, cautioned on pain of death not to tell what had happened until Wednesday. It was this very display of nerve, which heretofore had made the outlaw safe, that this time caused his ruin. Goldfinch, instead of being sufficiently terrified to keep peace, soon spread the news and aroused a posse.

## GOOD WORK

### Roof It Watches Target Practice.

### PLIMENTS MARKSMEN

### Gives Prizes to Crack Crew of the Mayflower.

In Speech to the Sailors the President Dilates on the Importance of Accuracy in Gun Pointing.

Greenport, L. I., August 6.—President Roosevelt today participated in mimic warfare. The maneuvers which the ship executed were precisely those which might have to be gone through in an active battle.

The gun practice of the crew of the Mayflower indicates that the men behind the guns on board American war vessels are even more efficient and accurate than they were at the memorable battle of Manila Bay or at the decisive victory achieved by the American fleet off Santiago.

The Hispano-American war demonstrated the fact that the United States navy contained fine marksmen and the presence aboard the Mayflower today of President Roosevelt was evidence of his desire personally and by every means in his power to foster and improve this important branch of the work of the navy.

To this end it is the purpose of the President to urge the necessity of continued target practice by the crews of American warships.

After witnessing the work of the crew of No. 9 gun—the winners of the contest—President Roosevelt said to the gun pointer, W. J. O'Donnell, and shaking his hand, cordially said: "You did well—excellently."

O'Donnell Embarrassed.

In an embarrassed manner O'Donnell touched his forehead and really appeared as if he wished he had not done such fine work.

The shooting of the winning gun crew was phenomenally good. At an average range of 1,500 yards they made 80 per cent of hits. They fired twenty shots and made sixteen hits, two of them being actual bullseyes. At the conclusion of the target practice the crew was assembled on the quarter deck to witness the presentation of the prizes offered by the President. Briefly Mr. Roosevelt addressed the officers and men as follows:

"It is a credit to the navy as a whole when the crew of a single ship does well. Every man on board this ship has credit upon the navy, every man who does badly reflects discredit upon it. I know I can count upon all on board this ship, as upon all aboard all other ships in the navy. I expect that each man will do his duty to reflect credit upon the navy as a whole. I should like now to see the winning crew."

When the four men comprising the crew, W. J. O'Donnell, gun pointer; E. C. Gentry, gun loader; A. W. Hildebrand, and stepped forward by order of Lieutenant Phelps, the executive officer, the President, addressing them, said:

"I am very much pleased with the work you have done today and I want to say to you that this record is a credit to the navy, every man who does badly reflects discredit upon it. I know I can count upon all on board this ship, as upon all aboard all other ships in the navy. I expect that each man will do his duty to reflect credit upon the navy as a whole. I should like now to see the winning crew."

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## HANNA TIRES OF HIS JOB

### Would Rather Be a Strike Preventer.

### HE SPEAKS AT URBANA

### Tells of Work of the Civic Federation.

In Only the Recent Anthracite Trouble Has Its Influence Been Too Weak to Prevent Threatened Strike.

Urbana, O., Aug. 6.—Senator M. A. Hanna addressed the Urbana Chautauqua today on the topic "Labor and Its Relation to Capital." The audience numbered 3,000.

"We are now witnessing an object lesson which tells us that something must be done," said Mr. Hanna. My friend, Judge Warnock, has told you that in my business life I have been connected with industries employing a large number of men. That is true. With the miner under the ground and the men who work in nearly every vocation in life in our industries, I have had to do. About thirty years ago I was a witness and participated in one of the most serious strikes that ever occurred in Ohio. It was the miners strike of the Tuscarawas Valley.

After it had been settled, after property had been destroyed and blood shed, there came a time to look it over and I made up my mind that there was a better way to settle such disputes than that. And from that hour until this it has been the thought and theme uppermost in my mind.

It is not a political question, but an economic one. It is that and more. It is a moral one. The best way to reach men's minds and men's hearts is to appeal to the heart and then reason with the head. It is the clearest and the most that can be accomplished through education? And it is true of the work which I am devoted to personally.

He Seeks Recruits.

"And it is to this work that I want to enlist the interest of all the people before me. If I can enlist sympathy and cooperation of the good women and men who unite for weeks in every year in a combined effort, first to learn how to do it, and then to do it, very day and night, I feel that the work so begun will never be abandoned until the millennium comes."

The Senator then spoke of the National Civic Federation, of its origin and its work. He said the object of the organization is to better the conditions of labor, to bring them closer contact with capital and if possible, by effort and education, to make it impossible to have strikes.

Continuing, he said in every instance but one in a ten thousand life it has settled every labor difficulty that has come up. This one instance where the organization failed was the anthracite coal strike.

"I admit that the Civic Federation has failed in its efforts there," said the speaker. "It is hard to conciliate; it is hard to arbitrate a question when only one side will consider it. But in that connection I want to say that I feel that the work so begun will never be abandoned until the millennium comes."

When appealing to the employers to consider some things in connection with the situation that I think they will fully appreciate and understand. I told of the experience of myself and associates recently in connection with the coal mining of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Illinois. I have said that I thought that there is a better way to settle difficulties and after twenty years of experience, the operators controlling the mines of the States mentioned have found a better way. Four years ago we organized the United States Coal Miners' Association, composed of the operators and operators of the coal mines of these States. We agreed upon a scale of wages, flexible enough to adapt itself to different physical conditions. That scale, once agreed upon, all that became necessary was to fix the basic price. That was four years ago. The contract was made. The operators went into the mines and sold their coal and the coal miners sold their contracts and delivered it. The next year it was renewed by a horizontal advance of prices, the next year it was renewed and then last year it was renewed. Peace and harmony, good and successful business operations have succeeded that policy.

The Honor of Labor.

"In using that argument with others it was asked me: 'What is your contract worth with a labor organization? If it doesn't want it, it won't take it. It won't take it. It is true, but when that remark was made, I thought of the men of that class had no honor in carrying out a contract, I want to say that I deny it, and now I have the proof. The proof, once agreed upon, all that became necessary was to fix the basic price. That was four years ago. The contract was made. The operators went into the mines and sold their coal and the coal miners sold their contracts and delivered it. The next year it was renewed by a horizontal advance of prices, the next year it was renewed and then last year it was renewed. Peace and harmony, good and successful business operations have succeeded that policy.'

John Mitchell, the President of the organization, had expressed himself publicly as adverse to that expedient. And, knowing what I knew of his influence with men, and believing, as I did, that the men who had entered into a solemn compact with the employers which had been in force for four years, bound only by their honor, would defend that honor, and they did, by voting unanimously against the strike. Now there is one of the best lessons that has ever been presented to the American people. There is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged

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## COLLIERIES ABANDONED

### Permanently Ruined by Flood.

### THEY EMPLOYED 2,000 MEN

### The Monetary Loss Will Amount to \$1,500,000.

Brigadier General Gobin Hears Report That Foreigners are Being Drilled, But Its Authenticity Cannot Be Determined.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 6.—William Stein, the State Mine Inspector for the Shenandoah region today announced that five collieries under his jurisdiction which have an estimated total value of \$1,500,000 have been rendered useless by reason of having been flooded and have been permanently abandoned. Four of them—Heas Run, East Bear Ridge, Kohlnoor and Preston No. 3—belong to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The other colliery is the Lawrence and is owned by the Shaefer estate of Pottsville. Mr. Stein estimates that out of the thirty-six collieries in his district only four are in condition for immediate operation if the strike were ended. The others are in such a condition that it would require anywhere from one to four months to clear them of water and make repairs. He said the average time would be about two months.

The abandonment of the five collieries will compel 2,000 mine workers to seek employment in other parts of the region and they may have trouble in finding it. The thousands of men who have left the region during the strike should return.

Serious to the Men.

This condition of affairs, the mine inspector said, is a serious matter not only with the companies but with the men. After the soldiers are called out, the most of the workmen will have to remain in idleness for another period of time until the collieries are placed in working condition.

The mine inspector's statement created considerable interest here as it confirmed the belief of some of the coal company officials that a full resumption of coal mining will not take place this year and in consequence the tendency of coal prices will be upward rather than downward.

The situation, so far as the peace of the region was concerned, remains unchanged today. It was probably the quietest day since the soldiers were called out. Two companies of infantry are still kept on guard duty in the town, one at the Reading Railway Station in a foreign settlement and the other at the Pennsylvania Railway Station close to another foreign colony.

General Gobin said today that Shenandoah, for a town of its size, is more thickly populated than the worst tenement district in New York. He thought the foreign soldiers would have been assigned quarters of the place were extremely bad because of the lack of sewerage.

He said he had been advised that foreigners in this vicinity were being drilled but he would not say whether the information he had received was correct. He believed, however, there are many smart men among the foreigners here who have been officers in European armies and have taken refuge in this country.

The ex-officers, the General said, have considerable influence over the others and they were not to be trusted. He characterized the ex-officers as "adventurers and degenerate heirs of noble sires."

Paul Pulaski, national organizer of the United Mine Workers, who looks after the foreign members of the union, came here today. He denied all the stories of secret drilling by the Poles and who he longed to beneficial societies and keep up a good show of respectability. He said this was done only to keep alive the memory of their days at home. These organizations, he said, can be found in most cities where there is any considerable number of foreigners.

"The foreigners," he concluded, "think too much of the freedom they have in this country to turn guns against its government."

Mr. Pulaski addressed two large meetings of foreigners. The men decided in meeting they would not return to work until after the strike shall have been officially declared off.

SECRETS OF FORT FISHER.

Claimed That They are in the Hands of a Foreign Power.

Washington, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The War Department is going to enforce the standing regulation prohibiting any person from visiting the military posts, particularly those regularly the coast defenses, without a permit from the Secretary of War. There is a story back of this sudden decision.

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